Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLVI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1835. [No. 2,531.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattles, Rights, and Credits, of JOHN CAMPBELL, late a CORNET in the first Regiment of Light Cavalry, of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK ESQUIRE, as the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 29th day of October, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Society are informed that Copies of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Numbers of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society have been received, which may be procured, on application to the Secretary, at the prime cost, of two shillings and six pence, or one Rupee and a half, each Number. The subsequent numbers will also be regularly forwarded to the Society, as soon as they are published.

S. FRASER,
Actg. Secretary.

Bombay, 31*st Oct.*, 1835.

PROSPECTUS OF THE JOURNAL.

The mode heretofore followed in publishing the Transactions of the Society having been attended with many inconveniences, arising partially or wholly from restrictions on the subjects to be introduced, as well as from the quarto form of the impression, and from the uncertain, but widely extended periods at which the editions were made, the Council has considered it advisable to sanction a regular quarterly publication in octavo, and less limited as to the nature of the materials of which it is to be composed. This arrangement will afford the means of rendering available many valuable contributions, which, notwithstanding their real interest and importance, may not entirely conform to the system on which the quarto publication is founded: and the latter may still be continued whenever the accumulation of matter on subjects more peculiar to its original design shall render any additional volume expedient.

The octavo publication is styled the JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, will be edited at intervals of three months, and we may trust will become a repository for much valuable information, which, consistently with the views of the SOCIETY, will thus be communicated to the Public. The researches of the learned into the history and customs of the nations of the East in ancient times, their investigations into the yet remaining monuments of early and extensive civilization, may here be placed in contrast with the labours of those who prefer the progress of improvement in the present day, or suggest the means by which that improvement maybe accelerated and enlarged; the deductions of philosophy may be compared with the results of experience, and the theories of the speculative produce schemes of practical utility.

The COUNCIL, while thus endeavouring to give greater extension to the operations of the Society, and to increase its claims to public approbation and support, feels that its ability to do so may be materially increased by the earnest and effective co-operation of the Members of the Society, and of all others who feel an interest in the manners, literature, and science of Asia, as well as in the welfare of our empire in the East.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Sealed Tenders will be received by the Officer Commanding His Majesty's 40th Regiment, for the supply of the following Articles of Provisions, viz.

TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE, (tea 1 | 3 Black, and 2 | 3 Green.)

These Articles to be delivered free of all expence at the Quarter Master's Stores at "Deesa" in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

Sealed Tenders to be left at the Quarter Master's Office; none will be received after the 6th of November 1835, nor will any reason be given for the refusal of Tenders.

The contract to commence on 1st December 1835, and end 31st December 1837.

E. MORTIMER, Lieut.
and Actg. Qr. Mr. H. M. 40th Regt.

Bombay, 31*st October*, 1835.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

ON sale at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and CO'S. Office, at 1 | 11, 30 days' sight.

Rampart Row, 31*st October*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 17th day of June 1835, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court, wherein DAVIDASS HURJEEWANDASS is Complainant, and MADOWDASS RANSORDASS and others are Defendants, the Creditors and pecuniary legatees of MANORDASS RUPJEE, the Testator in the pleadings, mentioned, and the Creditors of NAGURDASS MANORDASS, in the pleadings also mentioned, are forthwith to come in and prove their Debts, and Claim their legacies before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers in the old Secretariate premises at Bombay aforesaid, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated the 30th of October, 1835.

C. A. WEST,
Complainant's Solicitor.

જાહેર ખબર *

શ્રી ગુમખજી ની ખુડીદ્રેટરની પાદરા શી ઍપરીત્ર કોરટમો તારીખ ૧૭ મી જુન સને ૧૮૩૫ ને દંને દેવીદાસ કરજી પંનદાસની પરીમાદી પ્રાંમવદાસ રંનછોદદ સ તથા બીજમો ઉપર થાઇછે તે કજીય મો ફિ કોર્ટમનાંયું થાઈછે તે ગુજખ ઉપ ર કરેલા કજીઆનાં મુખાકેશમો પનોરદ સ ચુપજીને વકીલત નાંયું કરનાર જણાંવે લોછે તેહનાં માંગનારા તથા કદારોકિ ન થા નાંગરદાસ પનોરદાસને પાણ કિ કજીઆ નાં મુખાકેશમો જણાંવેલોછે તેહનાં મા ગનારાઓકિ પંણ ઉનાવલેથી શ્રી ગુમખજ ખ્રે જુનાં શેકરટેરી વાલાં ઘરમેં ઉપર કરેલી કોરટનાં પ્રાયતર ઉકી બંગ ઐનવીક ઈશકોરિની હજુરમો તેહનાં ઓરડા મ ખે પોતાનાં દરકિ લેહણાં તથા દાવા ન થા દરકિ કકને શાબેત કરવા કિ કરે માથી યુકસેતો તેણાંવો ઉપર કરેલાં કે કંમ નામાનાં લાલથી બાતલ થાશે* —તારી ખ ૩૦ મી ઓકટોબર ૧૮૩૫

શી ફ વેશટ*

પ્રરીમાદી કરનારનો વકીલ*

DESTOURNEL'S COS. CLARET.

THERE will be sold by Public Auction on Wednesday the 11th November, by Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., 60 Cases of one dozen each, quart bottles, and 10 Cases 2 dozens each, Pint bottles, of this highly esteemed Claret, commissioned by the Byculla Club direct from the Proprietor, and quality approved of, but being rejected by the Club on account of the price, is now thus offered for public Sale, for the account of whom it may concern.

Bombay, 31*st Oct.*, 1835.

AGRA BANK.

BILLS on the above Bank will be drawn for small amounts, to suit Shareholders, on application to

DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 31*st Octr.*, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, 450 Tons, G. WEBSTER, Commander, will be dispatched early in November, calling at Tellicherry and Cannanore, carries a Surgeon—Apply to Captain WEBSTER, on board, or at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co's. Office, where plans of the Cabins may be had.

Bombay, 31*st Oct.*, 1835.

FOR PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

THE HERO OF MALOWN, 500 Tons, will sail in the course of next month, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, and calling at Cork for orders. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain GRUNDY, on board, or at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. office, where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 31*st October*, 1835.

RICHARD KING, in announcing that he still carries on the business of Plumber, Brass and Iron Founderer, &c. &c., solicits the patronage of the public at large, and begs to return his most grateful thanks to Ship Captains, Agents, Engineers, &c. &c., who have hitherto patronized him.

Orders received at his Work-shop in the Fort, Ghunbow Street, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Works executed with neatness and expedition, and on moderate terms.

Bombay, 31*st October*, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, Containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 31*st Oct.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... ,, 2
Interest Bonds..... ,, 2
Bills of Lading..... ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... ,, 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

Gazette Office, 31*st October*, 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa, for the season 1835-36.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 21st instant..	chests 2,212.
Ditto from the 22nd instant to this day..	chests 314.
	Chests 2,526.

MALWA.

Passes taken out on the 16th instant..	chests 103.
	103.

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

Bombay, 28*th October*, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20*th October*, 1835.

No. 515 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish the following general order by the Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, and to direct that the several regulations at present in force under this presidency, regarding the oaths required by public functionaries entrusted with the disbursement of public money in the military department, be held to be cancelled.

No. 207 of 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 21*st September*, 1835.

The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to cancel the general order by the Vice President in Council, of the 2nd January 1810, declaring all persons entrusted with the expenditure of money in the military department, liable to be called on, to verify the accounts of their disbursements on oath, whenever government should think fit to require it, and requiring the several functionaries therein enumerated, twice in every year, vizt, on the 30th of June, and 31st of December, to make oath before the nearest magistrate or justice of the peace, that, the sums charged in their accounts, for the six months preceding, had been expended for the purpose set forth.

2. His Honor in Council is further pleased to cancel the general order by the Vice President in Council, of the 13th August 1814, promulgating and enjoining observance of revised forms of the affidavits thenceforward required to be transmitted half yearly to the military board, by the officers holding the appointments therein specified.

3. In future, the accounts of all officers entrusted with the expenditure of money in the military department, are to be rendered with a declaration on honor, instead of an oath.

4. In all cases where an oath has heretofore been necessary, a declaration on honor, to the same effect, is to be substituted; except in the instance of the half yearly affidavits, in lieu of which, no declaration will be required, as each separate account is to be rendered in the manner now prescribed.

5. This order is to be made applicable to all the presidencies.

No. 516 of 1835.—Captain M. C. Decluzeau, commissary of ordnance, northern division of the army, is permitted to delay joining his situation until the 1st of December next.

Lieutenant W. T. Whitlie, will continue to perform the duties of the situation in the mean time.

No. 517 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Ensign H. J Barr, of the 8th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the Northern Concan detachments, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from the 1st instant.

Lieutenant and quarter master J. B. Bellasis, of the 9th regiment native infantry, to act as interpretar to the 12th and 24th regiments native infantry, during the absence of lieutenant Shepherd, on medical certificate to the presidency, or until further orders.

No. 518 of 1835—The following native promotion is made:—

Store Lascars.

First tindal Soye Kazima to be syrang, in succession to Damo Nagoo deceased.—*Date of rank.* 31st August 1835.

No. 419 of 1835.—Lieutenant E. A. Farquharson, junior deputy commissary of ordnance at the presidency, is permitted to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

No. 520 of 1835.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of cavalry and infantry, on this establishment. The cadet for the cavalry is promoted to cornet, and that for the infantry to ensign, leaving the date of their commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 149.—Mr. Walter Carmichael Hailes.—*Date of arrival at Bombay.* 9th October 1835.

Infantry.

No. 139.—Mr. John AylmerWilliams.—*Date of arrival at Bombay.* 9th Octr. 1835.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Captain E. M. Earle, 24th regiment native infantry.....	9th Octr. 1835.
Lieutenant H. C. Morse, 8th regiment native infantry..	
Lieutenant R. W. Horne, 8th regiment native infantry..	
Lieutenant C. Berthon, regiment of artillery...	

No. 521 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

2nd Lieutenant J. Pottinger, of the detachment of golundauze, to take charge of the staff duties, and commissariat at Hursole, during the absence of lieutenant Knipe, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant J. Ash, of the 20th regiment native infantry, to receive charge of the ordnance store department at Rajkote, during the absence of 2nd lieutenant Sealy, on sick certificate.

No. 522 of 1835.—The following appointment is made:—

8th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant R. W. Horne, to be interpreter in the Mahratta language.—*Date of appointment*, 9th October 1835.

No. 523 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to allow assistant surgeon Gibb, vaccinator in the N. W. D. G. and assistant surgeon White, vaccinator in the N. E. D. G. to exchange situations.

Bombay Castle, 22*nd October*, 1835.

No. 524 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information, the accompanying general order by the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

No. 204 of 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 21*st September*, 1835.

His Majesty having been pleased to nominate major generals J. W. Sleigh, C. B., and Sir John F. Fitzgerald, K. C. B. to the staff of the army serving in the East Indies, the Governor General of India in Council appoints the former officer to the presidency of Bombay, and the latter to that of Fort Saint George, until further orders.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Col.
Sec. to Govt. of India, Mily. dept.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd October*, 183.5

No. 525 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, with reference to article 26, of section XXXV, of the military code, and to article 60, of section XXVIII, of the 1st supplement, that it is to be held that, the allowance therein alluded to, belongs in the strictest sense, to the officers in actual charge or command of a troop or company, who must provide, or otherwise arrange for the supply of stationary to any part of it which may be employed on detached duty.

No. 526 of 1835—The Right Honorable the

Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the pay certificates granted (under article 67, section XXX, of the Bombay military regulations,) to officers proceeding to Europe on furlough, or else where on leave of absence, shall in future be signed by the military auditor general, instead of by the military accountant.

2. Officers requiring these certificates, are hereby directed to apply for them officially, through the pay department.

Bombay Castle, 26th October, 1835.

No. 527 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Captain J. Simpson, of the 17th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant and quarter master to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Knipe, on sick certificate.

Ensign H. J. Willoughby, of the 24th regiment native infantry, to act as quarter master and pay master to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant and quarter master Shepherd, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant F. Jackson, of the 24th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the detachment at Broach, in the room of lieutenant Bellasis, who has proceeded to the presidency, on medical certificate.

No. 528 of 1835.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to lieutenant H. Leaviss, of the 17th regiment native infantry, under date the 2nd April 1834, and extended on the 6th April last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of three months, on the same account.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd October, 1835.

No. 61 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Smith, acting purser of the Hastings, to be acting purser and clerk of the Palinurus, and Mr. Tanner, clerk to the superintendent of the Indian navy, to act in the Hastings as clerk of the check.

Bombay Castle, 26th October, 1835.

No. 62 of 1835.—The following promotions are made, in supercession of those announced under date the 18th July last.

Lieutenant J. H. Rowband, to be commander, *vice* Harrison retired,—*Date of commission*, 7th February 1835.

Mate J. F. Prentice, to be lieutenant. *vice* Rowband promoted,—Do. do.

Lieutenant Wells, to be commander, *vice* Harris promoted,—18th June 1835.

Midshipman John Buckle, to be lieutenant, *vice* Wells promoted,—Do. do.

Bombay Castle, 30th October, 1835.

No. 63 of 1835.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—

Lieutenant W. Igglesdon.
" C. Sharp.
Midshipman A. McDonald.

No. 64 of 1835.—Michael Nilan is appointed a compounder and placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd October, 1835.

E. H. Townsend Esq. acting secretary to government in the revenue, financial, commercial and Persian departments, is directed to receive charge from the chief secretary, of the secret, political, judicial and general departments, from the 24th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd October, 1835.

Sunnuds were issued by the suddur dewanee adawlut, appointing Auzim Maneckjee Pestonjee, acting junior native commissioner at Surat, and Auzum Moulvie Tajooddeen Zuhurooddeen, acting junior native commissioner at Bulsar, on the 16th October.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 26th October, 1835.

Mr. G. Coles, first assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, is allowed leave of absence for 15 days, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. J. Vibart, principal collector of Surat, returned to his station on the 11th instant.

Bombay Castle, 28th October, 1835.

Mr. W. Escombe, to act as 1st assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar.

Mr. J. Gordon, to act as 1st assistant to the collector of Kaira.

Mr. G. Coles, to act as 1st assistant to the collector of Tannah.

Mr. G. Malcolm, to act as 1st assistant to the principal collector of Poona.
Mr. H. Malet, to act as 2nd assistant to the principal collector of Poona.
Mr. E. H. Goldsmid, to act as 3rd assistant to the principal collector of Poona.
Mr. R. Spooner, to act as 1st assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree.
} Under section XXII of the absentee regulation.

Mr. H. J. Blackiston, to be assistant to the principal collector of Poona.

Mr. H. B. Frere, to be assistant to the revenue commissioner.

Mr. G. Waddell, to be assistant to the collector of Tannah.

Mr. J. N. Rose, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, to be placed in charge of the Joonere district.

Mr. H. J. Blackiston, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, to be placed under Mr. Goldsmid, the assistant in charge of the Indapoore and Mahole districts.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October, 1835.

Lieutenant R. Wallace, of the 18th regiment native infantry, employed in political duties at Sadra, is allowed to visit the presidency, on sick certificate, from the 12th October to the 1st December next, his duties being performed during his absence by ensign H. Boyé, of the 22nd regiment native infantry.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND.
Act. Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD A MAN BE PUNISHED FOR THE SAME OFFENCE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor.—It is a first principle of British law and rule, as well in civil, as in military life, that no man shall be punished twice for the same offence; and it is, I believe, in strict conformity to every rule of administering justice, to enquire into the circumstances alleged to have been committed, or of a neglect stated to have occurred, prior to punishment being inflicted, or censure being awarded.

From the circumstances, however, of a case, which was related in my hearing, the other day, the rules of justice would seem to have been, in this instance, set aside. The officer was censured for what was seemingly impracticable or unavoidable; for, when he went to ascertain the condition of a man reported to be drunk, his light was said to have been twice blown out, from the violence of the wind during the monsoon, so that he could not see the culprit. He, therefore, took the Serjeant's statement, who accompanied him, as a correct one, and made his own report accordingly; but, as the general order directed personal examination, he was censured by his commanding officer. When the case was made known to the Divisional Commandant, he also censured this officer, seemingly regardless of his conduct having already been regimentally noticed; and, when the case reached the Commander in Chief, he, it is said, has ordered a Court Martial to assemble, to mark his sense of this breach of his general orders.

Now, Mr. Editor, the officer was, or was not, guilty—that he was guilty, is to be inferred from the public reprimands given him, first, by his immediate Commanding officer, and next by the General of Division, and if so, why is a Court Martial now appointed to ascertain his guilt? It would imply one of two things, either that there is a doubt of his guilt, or that it is intended to punish him a third time! This, unless the Court Martial is ordered to ascertain whether the Regimental Commandant, and the Divisional General, have not exceeded their duty, in punishing without due enquiry, is indeed a peculiar, and, I believe, a novel case, and, if the circumstances are as they have been above related, and I have given them to you, detailed in my hearing, it shows, that the first principles of justice have been disregarded, and this case also shows, how necessary it is that such proceedings should be brought to public notice, to guard individuals, in future, who have the weight of authority and power to contend with, against such acts of irregularity—if not of

OPPRESSION.

Bombay, 27*th Oct.*, 1835.

COURT MARTIAL; IRREGULARITY IN PROCEEDINGS OF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Mr Editor,—On the arrival at Madras of General Sir Henry Fane, and on the occasion of the late review for his inspection of the Troops stationed near Madras, it was intimated to them, if I rightly recollect, by the desire of His Excellency, as their Commander in Chief, that he was gratified by their appearance and movements, and that he would not fail to do all in his power to forward their credit, welfare, and interests, and exert himself to promote their individual happiness.

That His Excellency has fulfilled his pledge, in one instance, is pretty fully shown in the annexed remarks made by him on a late Court Martial, held on an Assistant Surgeon of the Queen's Royals at Poonah.

Calcutta, 23rd September, 1835.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

" His Excellency, The Commander in Chief cannot approve the proceedings of this Court Martial.

" He deems that the Prisoner's objection to the partiality of the President of the Court ought to have been attended to, and especially when the President declined to deny the expressions alleged to have been previously used by him with reference to the Prisoner—expressions, which, if justly charged, unboubtedly gave to the Prisoner a fair ground to plead his fear of the existence of prejudice on the part of the President. There is also a great irregularity in having permitted the proceedings of the Court to go forward on the second day, when Captain Cooke, one of the Members of the Court, was "*absent without any reason assigned.*" The Court ought to have been adjourned, until Captain Cookes' absence had been perfectly accounted for, and the cause of his absence, and the reasons for proceeding without his being present, ought to have appeared on the face of the Minutes. Under these circumstances His Excellency orders the dissolution of the Court Martial, and that assistant surgeon Thomas Hunter be restored to his duty, and that he receive a caution from the Commanding Officer of his Regiment to beware of his future conduct.

" His Excellency feels it necessary further to remark, that he considers it a very indiscreet proceeding (considering the nature of the Charges) to have nominated the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment to which the Prisoner belonged, to be the President of the Court Martial which was to try him."

By order of the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) R. TORRENS *Col.*
Adjt Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

His Excellency, in this instance, censures the President of the Court, who, it appears, was objected to, on the ground of partiality by the Prisoner, in consequence of some expressions regarding him, which the President did not deny, but which the Court had disregarded. Here His Excellency has evinced his determination of securing to every one the benefit of that first principle of legislative power, which binds every state to provide an equal and impartial distribution of justice to all. Nor has the circumstance of a Member absenting himself, without cause assigned, escaped His Excellency's notice; and the irregularity, if not illegality of the Court having still gone on with its proceedings, is pointed out; again showing, that the President of this Court was * * *

examine with circumspection in cases where the individual is assailed, particularly by suspicious or known bad characters, whether there is not some malignity of purpose concealed under a plausible exterior, having for it's object the grat i-fication of some

EVIL DESIGN.

BOMBAY, 29*th Oct.*, 1835.

THE DURPUN.

We understand that the Right Honorable the Governor and suite will return to the Presidency on Tuesday next—Whether the Commander-in-chief is to accompany His Excellency, we have not heard. —*Bombay, 30th October.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Camp, Bhooj Cutch, on the 20th instant, the Lady of Captain P. Sanderson, 15th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

DEATH.

At Colaba, on Thursday the 29th instant, JOHN WATT Esq., many years commanding the Ship *Banerman* of this port.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Delamiane, 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, from Deesa.

Lieut. Colonel T. Morgan, 7th Regt, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.

Lieut. E. A. Farquharson, Staff, to the Deckan.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS—None.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 27th,—Ship Kirkman Finlay, Alexander Russell, Master, to Liverpool.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Wm. Ritchie, Parkfield, Boyne. Lady Feversham.

Do. Liverpool, Princesss Charlotte, Duchess of Clarence, and Robert Quayle.

Do. Bordeaux—French Ship Malabar.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.

Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.

Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.

Do. Do. Surveying Brig Palinurus.

FREE TRADERS.—Wm. Ritchie, Robert Quale, Princess Charlotte, Parkfield, Boyne, Barque Syria, Duchess of Clarence, Lady Feversham, Annandale, Emmie, Albion, Dauntless, and Hero of Malown.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Nasserath Shaw, Barque Meccai, Discovery, Tauze, Syed Bin Calfan, Grab Shaw Byramgore, and Sir Herbert Compton.

Portuguese,—Saudade.

French.—Malabar and Marie.

American,—Shepherdess, Enterprise, and U. S. ship Peacock.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

1835.	A. M.	P. M.
Oct.	H. M.	H. M.
31st Saturday	6 21	6 40
Nov. 1st Sunday	7 71	7 45
2nd Monday	8 13	8 41
3rd Tuesday	9 9	9 40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received the communication of H. J. A., but the critique is not written in that spirit which we could wish. We do not deem it fair to apply the standard used by our correspondent to the performances of those who only play their parts for their own and their friends' amusement. But we must remind our correspondent that we expect all communications such as that he has now favored us with, to be post paid.

The "DWARF'S STORY" we shall be glad to receive, and if the interesting abortion itself can be sent, so much the better.

Several other communications received too late for to-day's publication.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1835.

THERE have been no arrivals since our last.

WE have been favored with the perusal of a letter received from Shiraz of date the 20th August (rather ancient) from which we extract the following items of intelligence, as they may be interesting to some of our readers:

"Respecting the state of affairs, so far as I can see and learn, I do not think they have at all improved, and I believe it is only the presence of Capt. Shee, who has of late been Military Governor of this city, that the public peace is maintained.

Sir H. Bethune acquired a vast deal of individual influence amongst the Persians, but through intrigue he has been kicked out at last, and received 2,000 Ducats for his services. He succeeded in his operations towards the south, but he met with no opposition,—a pretty good test of the discipline of his troops.

The notoriout robber Wallie Khan flies from hill to hill, and outwits all his pursuers: he has, however, suffered considerable loss of late, and many followers have deserted him, and, as a last hope for pardon, he has sent as a peace offering, his youngest son and daughter, to the Governor, and he has also released the men of rank whom he took prisoners after the giving up of the white Fort.

There has been much sickness at the northward. upwards of 7000 died of Cholera at Tehran. The reigning Monarch or some of his friends took advantage of the season, poisoned the Firman Firma and others, and gave it out that they died of Cholera.

SINCE our last publication we have directed our attention a little further to the subject of the salvage due to Captain HAWKINS, his officers, and crew, on the opium saved from the wreck of the *Sylph*, and the more unjust does the arrangement entered into by the Bengal Government with the underwriters, appear. What the Government had to do with the matter we cannot discover, and it is evident that their interference has had the effect of depriving the salvors of one half at least of their fair and just claims. We do not think the Government had any right to meddle with the matter, and still less to enter into an arrangement for the payment of about one half of the proper claim without consulting the parties interested. We understand they never did consult them. As we said in our last, the Clive was entitled to one third of the value saved, but we now learn that Captain HAWKINS, wishful to avoid any thing like dispute, signified his willingness to submit the matter to the arbitration of competent persons. This did not appear to suit the views of the underwriters, and they therefore readily grasped at the offer of the Government to accept one eighth in full of all claims! We do not think the underwriters have treated Captain HAWKINS as they ought to have done. Had he acted as the Commander of H. M. Ship did the other day at Penang, or somewhere to the Eastward, and sold so much of the opium as would have cleared the amount to which he had a right, he would not now have to thank them so warmly for their gratitude.

We do not recollect any one instance of H. M. Government (and we are pretty sure there is none) having interfered in the case of salvage by any of their Vessels, and the present instance will go to establish a precedent which will not only deprive salvors of a fair remuneration, but in many cases prevent them from lending that assistance which they might otherwise feel disposed to do. Who is it, we should like to know, that would risk their lives to save the property of others, and undergo such fatigue and dangers as the Captain, officers, and crew of the Clive did, for the paltry consideration now said to have been accepted by the Bengal Government? The underwriters at Calcutta may rely on it that they would find their advantage either in paying Captain Hawkins the sum he demanded, or otherwise submitting the matter to arbitration as Captain Hawkins proposed, for sure we are that all Captains of Vessels who may hear of the present arrangement, and who may yet be so situated as to be able to offer assistance to any of the risks of the Calcutta underwriters, will either decline lending any assistance, or, having assisted, will save the under-writers the trouble of discussion, by selling so much of the property saved as will clear the amount of salvage to which by law they are entitled.

If the Government has, as is reported, entered into this arrangement with the underwriters without consulting the salvors, we do not see that Captain Hawkins can do better than decline the terms, and try what a Court of Law will do for him.

THE first three numbers of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* are now before us, but we have not had sufficient time to look into them, but shall endeavor to do so by the time of our next publication.

In our advertizing Columns will be found the prospectus, and other particulars of reference.

A correspondent who signs himself "THE HEAD" has, in the introductory portion of his letter, expressed himself thus: "the declaration which forms the basis of the Great Charter of England, was not a voluntary one on the part of the Sovereign, when he signed it.—The Barons, supported as they then were, by an oppressed People, compelled King John to yield to their conditions; and those conditions show the moderation and just views of the aristocracy of that day, and depict, in a very few words, the immutable basis on which justice ought to rest. These memorable words are, that. "*We shall sell, delay, or deny justice to none.*" and he then proceeds to shew that the memorial of a certain "most respectable and talented officer "was delayed for upwards of three months in "the hands of our authorities before it was sent "to the supreme head."

There is little doubt that such delay (supposing it could have been avoided, and that the matters embraced in the memorial were of importance), was vexatious, in so far as it kept the officer in a state of suspence for a longer period than was at all necessary, it being the duty of a Government to facilitate and expedite as much as in their power lies, such matters as may affect the interests of those whose cases come before them, but it would, we think, be attempting too much to say that the delay which took place was not necessary. We cannot think that any document of importance would have been allowed to lie by hand for that length of time without good cause, and the Government must be allowed to be the best judges. Yet in all cases of the nature alluded to, it would be very desireable that such expedition were used as circumstances would permit of.

OUR Correspondent OMEGA touches on a tender point. The practise of submitting appeals which are made to government, to the very individuals complained against, is monstrous;—yet how often acted on! But what can he who complains expect from having his case thus disposed of? The natives look to government for a redress of the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of their servants, yet the course adopted with their appeals in effect makes the accused the judge! A Government is supposed to stand between the injured and he who injures, and the subject is taught to expect redress of his grievances at their hands! but he complains, and then is consigned to the tender care of him through whom he has received his injury, and thus they

keep the promise to the ear
but break it to the hope.

It is true there are many cases which may require a reference to the individuals complained of, but it cannot in the nature of things be expected that a man will furnish materials which may lead to his own condemnation. Why then is it that the complaint of even the poorest is subjected to such a risk? It is no answer, that the government as constituted cannot enter into the proof of the facts stated in a complaint. It is impossible to do justice to any man unless those appealed to adopt that course to ascertain the truth.

What should we think of the British Government if, when a complaint was made against one of its officers, it sent that complaint to the party accused, and made his report the foundation of their judgment? the further we follow the point, the more glaring the injustice appears; and yet we have little doubt that many rights have been sacrificed in this country, and many acts of injustice perpetrated through this system. With such formidable difficulties to contend with, and from the fear there existed of coming in contact with Government, we have little doubt many a poor wretch has returned to his home to con over his misfortunes, and convey to his neighbours his doubts as to the soundness of our system of administering and dispensing justice.

It is impossible that this anomaly could have escaped the attention of the Governments of this country, and its existence up to this time must therefore be supposed to arise from the difficulty in devising a means to get rid of it. As regards Bombay, the present Governor,—than whom none is more able, will, we hope, turn his attention to the subject, and lay down some rule by which the decision of the Government may be less liable to objection than, under the present system, it is.

OMEGA has brought to our notice that there is a Committee now sitting which claims some relationship to the goodly stock we introduced to our readers in our last paper, and we have come to learn something of the duties it is engaged in. We cannot now trust ourselves in making any observations on the subject, but shall patiently await the issue of its proceedings. The individuals of which it is composed are ample guarantee that justice will be done,

WE would direct the attention of our Military readers to the principle laid down by the Commander in Chief of India in the case of the Court Martial lately held at Poona, as contained in the remarks by His Excellency, quoted in the Letter which appears in to-day's columns bearing the signature of PUBLIC MIND.

Our Correspondent who signs himself OPPRESSION gives us an account of an individual who is now to be tried by Court Martial for breach of the late order by the Commander in Chief of this presidency, relative to soldiers in a state of drunkenness. Our readers will recollect we threw out some doubts in a late number as to the validity of this order, there being one in existence issued by authority of the Commander in Chief of India, of a different tenor, and directing a very different course of proceeding, in cases of drunkenness, to that prescribed by the Bombay one. Should this Court Martial be proceeded with, the question of validity of the order may arise, either on an objection by the accused, or at the instance of some member of the Court, or in the ultimate disposal of the charge, and we shall be glad to learn the result. It may also not be unworthy of notice that the offender has already been punished twice (that is, *wigged*) for the offence for which he is now to be tried. We certainly have ever understood that in the cases where a little wholesome advice in the shape of a *Wig* was administered, the matter from that moment was dropped; but why a man is to have a couple of those compliments paid him, and a Court Martial to wind up with, is what we cannot well discover. Supposing our correspondent's statement to be correct, it may not be unworthy of consideration whether a Court Martial can, under such circumstances, be consistently appointed to take cognizance of the offence.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself "MOFUSSULITE" has drawn our attention to the subject of slavery in the Kattywar and other districts. We do not at this moment recollect the precise language of the charter regarding the suppression of slavery, or whether the new law is limited in its operation to those portions of India which acknowledge direct allegiance to the British Crown or not. We are aware that, in those States which are merely tributary to us, and where, therefore, it is only necessary for us to have a representative, we have no right of interference with them or their affairs, except to the extent of preventing such disturbance as might endanger the general tranquillity; but we think there may be as great an evil in the strict adherence to this principle as there would be in a wide departure from it. The one would bar all improvement, while the other would amount to an usurpation. Rules in politics as in physic must be adapted to the necessity, and the constitution of the patient. Those states, possessing chiefs, dubbed, par excellence, Rajah, Nuwaub, Guikwar and so on, are in fact little more than mere plots of land with a mud built village stuck here and there, and occasionally an imitation mosque capped with a cupola of the size and somewhat of the shape of a decent rat trap,—such villages containing within them, hordes of beings not unlike men, but who possess little other claim to that distinction. Custom has sanctioned if not sanctified in their eyes, certain usages the exercise of which places them lower in the scale of creation than the brutes. It need scarcely be said that it is the duty of the British, as christians, to use their best endeavors to raise those beings from their state of mental degradation, nor can it be considered a stretch of power to adopt such means, short of violence, as may be necessary for that purpose. That principle seems to have hitherto guided our relations with those states, and we believe great advantage to the cause of humanity has accrued. In this case we must say that the end justifies the means.

A small work published here under the title of the "Evangelist and Reporter" contains, in the number for this month, some excellent remarks on the subject of female infanticide in India, and acquaints us that an address had been presented by "Ministers and members of various denominations of Christians" to Sir Robert Grant our present Governor on that subject. That address, while it conveyed the gratulations of those persons on Sir Robert's appointment to the Government of Bombay, expressed their hope that his "enlightened administration of India affairs will be signalized and commended by all succeeding generations for its annihilation of female infanticide."

This inhuman rite is another of those monstrous things which has occupied and still requires much of our attention, and our interference has, to a very considerable extent, been attended with success. It, with the Suttee, as well as the custom of dealing in Slaves, had at one time a halo of reverence around it which made your non-interference Gentlemen bend the knee in worship. It was one of those bugbears which are thrust in your teeth every hour when you attempt an improvement on the condition of the native, or to give him a little friendly advice, "Oh! it is the custom,—we must not interfere with the prejudices of the natives!" But the result of the interference in the suttee and infanticide practice proves that natives can be convinced of the propriety if not necessity of acting in conformity with instructions from a superior, when the arguments are found to be sufficiently weighty.

Such having been the results in those instances, it is to be regretted that attention has never been paid to the practise of dealing in slaves in the provinces alluded to. Is it less a moral obligation on us to abolish the one than to suppress the other? We are aware it will be urged that it is slavery but in name which exists in India, and that the condition of those who form the staple of traffic is really and by no means such as to call for our pity! This is all very well so far as it goes, but as a slave is a commodity which may be bartered, bought, or sold at pleasure, the poor wretch has but slender security in his Bonds for a continuation of such good treatment. For consistency's sake,—if for no other consideration, we ought to use our influence in abolishing that traffic in human blood, and as the precedent of interference in the affairs of native states has been already established, we trust no flimsy plea of native prejudice will be thrust in the way of a good design.

The subject of infanticide is of so much importance, as taken in connection with the moral improvement of those states where it prevails, that we would be desirous of entering more fully into it than our space will at present allow us; yet finding it so prominently brought to the notice of our present Governor, we feel we should be injuring the cause we advocate were we now to fail in pointing out the favorable results which have followed the exertions of the present British representative and Political Agent in that portion of Western India called Kattywar, and of his Assistant. The late Colonel Walker, who held the same appointment in 1808, led the way, and placed the different Native States in that Territory under heavy penalties for a breach of regulations promulgated by him. The yearly decrease of instances in his time, through this cordon sanitaire, was considerable, and, passing over what was done by his successors, until Mr. Willough--by took charge (the particulars of which we have had no opportunity of ascertaining), we come to the results as they now stand, when, we believe, the number is reduced from several hundreds each year, (what it formerly was) to some number considerably short of one hundred! thus gradually narrowing the crime, until, by the same vigorous means hitherto pursued, it will cease to be known. A few—very few years will see this effected, if the same steady course is pursued.

It is a great pity that the Governments of this Country do not make public the reports of their servants on those matters wherein all are so deeply interested. Their publication from time to time would draw attention to them, and would secure such approval as would cheer on those who now are but luke-warm, and would be gratifying to those who, regardless of notoriety, are still the not less devoted. Indeed we think it would be doing the Government themselves but justice, as, 'midst the abuse which they receive,—an abuse in most instances called for from the system, and not the individuals employed in carrying it into execution, it would shew they were not indifferent to those high considerations which stimulate men to generous deeds.

We believe the infanticide reports from Kattywar are an illustration of this, and shew a zeal dictated by the best and most generous feelings of our nature. Such men have their reward in the satisfaction of doing good, but their works should not for that reason be placed under a

bushel. The influence of example would further the good work, and those who view every undertaking as beset with difficulties (and there are many men of that very happy temperament) would be taught the lesson that much may be done by perseverance.

We would now return to the subject of slavery as it exists in the provinces named, and would suggest that the same spirit which dictates the wish for the suppression of Infanticide and Suttee, should turn itself to the consideration of the condition of those of our fellow creatures who now are the objects of that abominable traffic, and thus wipe out the stain which its existence must leave on ourselves and on our government.

CALCUTTA.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

We have learnt with much satisfaction that Government have decided against the Sudder Board of Revenue in regard to the admission of candidates, for the Deputy Collectorships, who do not know the Persian language, and that a nomination has already taken place in pursuance and practical confirmation of this resolution. We have therefore to congratulate not only those who are likely to have the immediate benefit of the measure, but also the public at large, who, as we fully explained in our last, will by this means have a far better body of fiscal officers than they could have hoped for, had the selection been confined to those who know the Persian language.—*Reformer, October* 11.

MADRAS.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER ADONIS.

The *Adonis* Schooner, Hawks, Master, of about 175 Tons Burden, sailed from the Isle of France on the 8th June with about 80 Tons of Rice, intending to go to China.

On the 29th of the same month, at 11 o'clock in the morning, she struck on one of the Maldive Islands, called by the Natives *Canduda*. No lives were lost, and they saved every thing on board.

The Natives took the rice and most of their clothes, but the Captain saved all his money.

After remaining a month at *Canduda*, Mr. Christopher, Midshipman of the H. C. S. *Benares*, arrived in a Maldive Boat and took the whole party to King's Island, where Lieutenant Young and a party of men belonging to the *Benares* was residing for the purpose of survey. At King's Island, David Bickerton, Mate of the *Adonis*, died, and most of the others fell sick, including Lieut. Young, who determined upon quitting the Maldives. A native Boat was procured in which Lieut. Young with 5 of his party and Capt. Hawks with 6 of his men, embarked for Cochin. The wind was unfavourable, and they were driven up the Gulf of Manaen, to Calpentyn, where they were all landed on the 28th of August. On the 6th of September, they all embarked for Colombo, except the Carpenter Duncan McNiel, who came up to Madras in a Dhoney.

The foregoing particulars were given by McNiel. who states that one of Lieutenant Young's men died at Calpentyn, that all the rest were sick and helpless, when they sailed for Colombo.—*Gazette, Sept.* 30.

DELHI.

THE EXECUTION OF THE NUWAUB SHUMSOODEEN.

On Wednesday last at 11 o'clock P. M., Shumshoodeen Khan was conveyed, from Cantonments to his original quarters, at the Cashmere gate; this precaution was extremely judicious, inasmuch as it precluded any necessity for parade or delay on the following morning, when its unfortunate resident whose days were numbered, would be taken to his "last long home." Anterior to this arrangement and since the long expected order for his execution arrived, he had been guarded and attended upon by Europeans; a precaution urgently necessary, in case of any attempts to poison, or in any other manner put an end to his existence. It is remarkable that since these men thus guarded him, he became more tranquil, and even cheerful! When Mr. Metcalfe informed him that his fate was decided upon, he never uttered one single expression of astonishment or regret, but with a calm and collected countenance, simply asked, "do you, sir, think me guilty?" To this interrogative one answer could, of course, only be given!

Three days previous to his execution, he expressed a wish to see Mogul Beg. This request was, in that spirit of humanity ever displayed by the Authorities, instantly acceded to, and on that individual's arrival the following morning, he transacted business, and entered into some arrangements regarding pecuniary matters, in favor of his own wife (Mogul Beg's daughter), and after enjoining Mogul Beg to perform the last offices after his death, this individual departed.

The site upon which the gallows was erected, was on the outside of the Cashmere gate. This strong position had been most judiciously chosen, by Brigadier Fast, for the Troops, consisting of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, the 20th, 39th and 69th Regiments of native Infantry, and the Delhi Light Field Battery, of *four* 9 Pounder Guns and *two* 24 Pounder Howitzers. The line of Infantry was drawn up with its left resting on the City wall, (lined with Sappers,) and its rear protected by the Cashmere Octagon. The Light Field Battery, loaded with grape, being, *en potence*, on the right flank; while the Cavalry were drawn up at a distance, perpendicular to, and in advance of the right of the line of Infantry. The gallows was immediately in front of the centre of the line; the Light Infantry Companies, in extended order, being in advance, 120 yards, beyond the gallows, to keep back the crowd of Natives, expected to attend.

Every necessary arrangement being thus perfected, and a Force present sufficient to quell any adverse party, the Nawab was escorted from his quarters to the fatal ground, in a *palkee*, at 8 o'clock, precisely. Upon his arrival at the scaffold, and previous to his getting out of the *palkee*, he stooped and hastily glanced at the fatal preparations, without, however, displaying any emotion; his lips continually moving in inward prayer. On stepping out of the *palkee*, he instanly walked with a firm and somewhat haughty step, to the foot of the gallows, which he directly ascended, and as his eye glanced round the assembled multitude, the late residence of Mr. Fraser, on the neighbouring height, attracted his notice: *then*, and only *then*, was he observed hastily to withdraw his eyes, while an inward shudder agitated his frame! Besides this, no external emotion was observed by the strictest examiner! While the fatal arrangements were being carried into effect, preparatory to the drop falling, he addressed himself to no one, excepting the Maitre, acting as his executioner, to whom he said "you are not a Maitre?" but received no answer. The Maitre was desired, by the Magistrate, to proceed with his work. Those were the only words he uttered while on the ground; neither did he desire any time to prepare himself for the solemn exit, but appeared as though he wished to hasten the proceedings; consequently the necessary arrangements were no sooner ended, then the signal was given, and he was launched into eternity. Never did we see (and many have also corroborated this) a culprit die apparently easier—not one struggle was given, and with the exception of two or three deep heavings of the chest, no other signs were perceptible. As a fact, tending to prove this, it may not be uninteresting to observe that, a pair of loose slippers, worn, were not even shaken from his feet! Quarter of an hour after the drop fell, the body fortuitously swung round with its face to the West: this his attendants, who were waiting with a charpoy, and who were weeping bitterly, with their usual superstition, considered an auspicious omen, and it certainly, in a great degree, assuaged their grief! After hanging for one hour, during which period the troops remained on the ground, the body was taken down, and the countenance presented an appearance of peculiar placidity; with the exception, indeed, of a scornful smile, which even in death pervaded the features! The remains were delivered to his late dependants, and interred outside of the Lahore gate, beside one of Mogul Beg's brothers. The firm and decided manner in which the Nawab acted, was, indeed, worthy of a better cause.

One untoward circumstance, however, we cannot pass over. Owing to the misre presentation of an order, from the Magistrate, the Native populace were not permitted to pass out of the City walls! This, to say the least of it, was unfortunate, and this, too, will account for the circumstance of there being only about 3,000 spectators present. The "*Hostile Array*," presented on the ground, was more than sufficient to have enforced order against the efforts of the united, *entire*, population of Delhi, had it been necessary.—*Delhi Gazette, October* 14.

CAPE.

No. 1.

Memorandum for the guidance of Major Cox, *as to the general basis of terms which he is authorized to hold forth to the Caffer Tribes suing for peace.*

1.—By my "Proclamation" and "Declaration" issued, and made respectively, on the 10th of May, 1835, on the bank of the Kye, in presence of Hintza, Chief of the country between Kye, and the Bashee, and styled and acknowledged by the Caffers, who have inhabited the country between the latter river and the colony "Paramount Chief of Cafferland,"—the whole of the country between the former colonial boundary line, viz.--running from the sea up the Keiskamma and Chumie rivers, to the Winterberg and the Kye river, from its course in the Stormberg mountains to the sea, has become the territory of His Britannic Majesty, and now forms a part of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and of His Majesty's Colonial Dominions:—and the Chiefs Tyali, Macomo, Eno, Bothman, Dushanie, T'Slambie, &c., and their tribes, who have been in arms against the colony, and whose acts toward it have been so unprovoked and atrocious, are for ever expelled from the aforesaid territory and will be treated as enemies if they be found therein.

2.—By a paramount order sent by Hintza, to these Chiefs and their tribes, they have been commended to cease hostilities, and to deliver their fire arms to me, or to the Officers commanding the respective divisions of His Majesty's Forces under my command.

3.—By corresponding instructions, sent at the same time to Major Cox, commanding the 3rd division, on the side of the Amatoli, Keiskamma and Buffalo Mountains, all of those tribes, who should come in to the quarters of the troops, and lay down their arms, were promised present safety and protection, and the possession of the cattle and effects then belonging to them, and that the chiefs themselves, if they should come in and deliver themselves up unconditionally, should be secure of their lives, and await the ultimate commands of His Majesty the King of England, for their future disposal.

4.—Now, therefore, if the terms in the 2d and 3d foregoing paragraphs be fulfilled, and complied with,—If "Suta," the great widow of Gaika, and her son "Sandili," place themselves under my protection; and if the chiefs above-mentioned either surrender themselves to the officers of any of my divisions, or transport themselves beyond the Kye, hostilities shall cease against them, on the part of the English Troops.

5.—Thereafter I will only require the expulsion, from the aforesaid territory, of the Chiefs aforesaid, and those Caffers, who were engaged in the inroads into the colony, or in the murders of British subjects,—all of whom must transprot themselves beyond the line of the Kye, and if they recross it, they will be treated as enemies.

6.—And in consideration of the excellent conduct of Suta, the great widow of Gaika, in endeavouring to dissade the tribe from acts of hostility towards the colony, and her good treatment of several English subjects in their danger, I will acknowledge and uphold Sandili, her son, as the chief of the family of Gaika, and will appoint them ample lands to reside upon, under the charge of Suta, during *his* nonage; and those of the tribe, whom Suta, shall recommend, and who shall not have joined in the inroads into the colony, shall be pemitted to remain in the new territory also under Sandili's authority, and under the colonial Government and laws; and I will also make ample provision for Matua and Tenta, of the tribe of Gaika, whose conduct has been good nad peaceable.

7.—And farther in consideration of the excellent disposition and conduct of "Nonube." Great widow of the Chief Dushanie, of the Tribe of T'Slambie, I will acknowledge and uphold her son as Chief of that tribe under his mother's tutelage, during his nonage—will appoint ample lands for their reception and support, in like manner as with Suta and Sandili, and will receive, under the protection of the Colonial Government and Laws, such of the tribe, as Nonube shall recommend, and who shall not have been engaged in invading the Colony.

In all these arrangements *it must be well understood*, that these Caffers will be all British subjects, living under the protection of Government and under the Colonial Laws generally; but retaining their own particular Rules and Customs, in their internal Regulations of the Tribe so long as they shall desire to do so.

8.—This is the basis of the Measure which I shall adopt in regard to these Tribes, the details to be more fully settled hereafter by Commissioners whom I will appoint. But to these principles I will adhere, and all Caffers of all the above Tribes whom these do not embrace, shall be *required* and *forced* to leave the Colonial Territory as now extended, according to the terms of the Proclamation of the 10th May above cited.

(Signed) B. D'URBAN,
Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Head Quarters, Camp on Impetshana,
May 12, 1835. [*Zuid Afrikaan, July* 7.

AMERICA.

FASTEST BOAT IN THE WORLD.

(*From the New York Journal of Commerce, June* 4.)

The Steam boat Lexington made her first trip to Providence on Monday and returned yesterday. She is elegantly fitted up and so arranged as to be airy and pleasant. But it is not in those respects particularly that she deserves notice, though in them she is probably equal to any other boat. Her superiority is in her firmness and ease in the water, and above all, her speed, in which we suppose it is safe to say she surpasses any boat in the world, and has in fact reached a degree which was supposed two years ago impossible, and which is calculated to throw some new ingredients into the enquiry respecting the relative value of the various modern improvements in travelling. The Lexington made her passage to Providence in twelve hours and twenty-eight minutes, after deducting eight minutes for stops, and her passage back from Providence to opposite the Dry Dock, in this city, was performed within twelve hours. For a part of the way her speed was twenty miles an hour. The distance from New York to Providence is called two hundred and ten miles. The construction of the Lexington is in several respects novel, and she acquires her superiority from those novelties they will be interesting to all persons engaged in the building of vessels. She is 208 feet long, has 22 feet beam, and 11½ feet hold. She is timbered in a manner to give the greatest degree of strength, and is put together with the utmost accuracy and niceness of workmanship. But that which enables her to endure, on so long a line, the immense pressure which bears upon the stem and stern while she is forced through the water at so rapid a rate, is that the deck is an arch, thus bringing the pressure against the *ends* of the timbers and planks instead of against their *sides*. The stroke of the piston is 11 feet, the diameter of the water wheels 24 feet, and the revolutions 21 to 23 a minute. The boiler and the weight of machinery, as far as possible, is placed in the hold. Some of the passengers breakfasted in Boston yesterday, and brought with them the Boston papers of yesterday morning. The Lexington was built by Bishop and Simonson under the direction of Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, her owner. Her construction exhibits great knowledge of mechanical principles, and a peculiarly bold and independent genius. We ought to add, that notwithstanding her great speed, there are no wood piles necessary on deck, and the expense of fuel is not more than half so great as in an ordinary boat. The speed with which she came down from Providence would carry her to New-Orleans in four days.

LONGEVITY.

(*From the New York Journal of Commerce, June* 5.)

We notice a statement that a woman is to be seen at a Museum in a western City, said to be of the great age of 161. If this be true she must be older than any person whose death and age are recorded in this country, The oldest within our knowledge, was just 150. This was a woman too, and so have been perhaps half a dozen or so of the seniors next in order. We notice also the decease of a negro on one of the W. I. Islands between the ages of 120 and 130. The ages of these negroes are apt to be *uncertain* but we have a fact, from a friend just dropped in from the South, which indicates with something like a definite plausibility, an extraordinary instance of longevity in a negro. He lived on a plantation near St. Mary's and died about 18 months ago. Our informant's curiosity, on seeing him, was excited by his appearance, and by the statement of his fellows, that not one of them could remember the time when he had been called on *to work on the estate*: that is, he had been superannuated from time immemorial—probably 50 years at least. On enquiry of himself, he could remember but little. He stated however, that in the Revolution he had been *too old to fight*; his grandson "went a-sogerin" at that time. He also remembered "*the Deluge*" distinctly—refering to a memorable inundation which took place *about one hundred and twenty years ago*, when he must have been already grown up. In fact he was 130 to 140 years of age, if not more. He still had good use of his eyes, and some teeth, and walked a mile and back again, on the occasion alluded to above, for the consideration of a prime quid of tobacco—doubtless a *quid pro puo*. This is a good story certainly, and what is better, it is true.

CONFESSION OF A PIRATE.

(*From the New York Journal of Commerce, June* 8.)

The public no doubt, remember the story of the daughter of Aaron Burr, who was the wife of Gov. Alston, of South Carolina. On the return of her father from Europe, about the year 1812, she embarked from Charleston on a visit to him at New York, on board a privateer built vessel, and was never heard of afterwards. It seems that her friends at first thought the vessel had fallen into the hands of pirates, and afterwards concluded that it was wrecked and lost. It appears from the statement of a respectable merchant of Mobile, that a man died in that city recently, who confessed to his physician on his dying bed, that he had been a pirate, and helped to destroy the vessel and all the crew and passengers, on which Mrs. Alston had embarked for New York. He declared, says this gentleman, that after the men were all killed, there was an unwillingness on the part of every pirate to take the life of Mrs. Alston, who had not resisted them or fought them, and therefore they drew lots who should perform the deed, as it had to be done. The lot fell on this pirate who declares that he effected his object of putting the lady to death, by laying a plank along the edge of the ship, half on it and half off, or over the edge, and made Mrs. Alston walk on that plank till it tilted over into the water with her. The dying pirate requested his physician to make this story public, but his surviving family will not permit or consent, that the name of the deceased should be known.

The above tale was repeated over and over by the merchant beforementioned, in the presence of a number of gentlemen whose names can be given. He said he received it from the physician himself with no other injunction to secrecy than that he should not disclose the name of the physician for the present.—On being asked if the physician was a man of veracity and respectability, he replied, there was no one more so in Mobile. The merchant was warned that his story would get into the newspapers, to which he made no objection.—*Alabama Journal.*

EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

(*From the Boston Courier, June* 12.)

The sentence of the law was executed on five of the Spanish Pirates, yesterday morning. The Mercantile Journal of last evening, gives the detail, as follow:—

The names of the pirates executed, were Pedro Gibert, the captain of the Panda, Manuel Boyga, Angel Garcia, Manuel Castillo, and Juan Montenegro, seamen. Some of the prisoners made attempts the preceding night to commit suicide, to prevent which, a strong guard was placed over them. Manuel Boyga, however, succeeded in obtaining a strip of tin, with which he inflicted a deep wound in his throat, but not sufficient to produce death.

The wound was dressed and he was conveyed to the scaffold in a chair.

Long before the time appointed for the execution, throngs of individuals, excited by a morbid curiosity, began to collect around the jail, and on the neighbouring wharves and sheds, and by 10 o'clock a dense multitude had assembled, and the roofs of many of the adjacent houses were covered with spectators. We regret to state that many females were present on the occasion. At a few minutes past 10, o'clock, the prisoners were taken from their cells, and accompanied by two clergymen, were conducted by the officers to the place of execution. The prisoners were each neatly, but plainly dressed--their countenances appeared haggard, and their frames debilitated by long confinement—but they marched towards the scaffold with a firm and steady step. The Captain, Pedro Gibert, took the lead in the solemn procession—exhibiting the same firmness and indifference which characterized his deportment when on trial. On reaching the scaffold, an involuntary shudder seemed to pass over some of the prisoners, and their fortitude seemed to be shaken. It was but momentary however. But Gibert surveyed the awful apparatus of death and the crowd alternately, with a cool and steady gaze—and ascended the scaffold without betraying the slightest emotion. He afterwards kissed the face of Boyga, who was nearly insensible; and listened with composure to the reading of the warrant, which was interpreted to them. Soon after which the Catholic clergymen repea-

ted their their last protestations of innocence —and at 11 o'clock the awful sentence of the law was executed upon them.

We understand that some of the sheds in the vicinity of the jail yard, broke down with the weight of the many individuals collected on the roof—and it is feared that some of the spectators were seriously injured.

EUROPE.

SIR JOHN ROSS'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(*From the Asiatic Journal, for June.*)

The actual discovery of the magnetic pole is one of the great features of this expedition. This was accomplished by commander Ross, who started with a party from the *Victory*, and some Esquimaux, in the month of May 1831. He traced the northern coast of Boothia Felix, as far as the western sea, and guided by experiments with the needles, which gave him both the direction and the apparent distance, he was soon sensible of his proximity to the site of the magnetic pole. On the morning of the 31st May, the party encamped within fourteen miles of the computed poistion of the pole. Here they left the greatest part of their baggage, and commencing a rapid march, reached the calculated place at eight in the morning of the 1st June. Like Bruce at the fountains of the Nile, Mr. Ross was all elation and excitement upon attaining the object of his ambition; and like him too, he seems to have felt an undefinable kind of disappointment at the unromantic character of so mysterious a spot.

The land at this place is very low near the coast, but it rises into ridges of fifty or sixty feet high about a mile inland. We could have wished that a place so important had possessed more of mark or note. It was scarcely censurable to regret that there was not a mountain to indicate a spot, to which so much of interest must ever be attached: and I could even have pardoned any one among us who had been so romantic or absurd as to expect that the magnetic pole was an object as conspicuous and mysterious as the fabled mountain of Sinbad, that it even was a mountain of iron, or a magnet as large as Mont Blanc. But nature had here erected no moument to delineate the spot which she had chosen as the centre to one of her great and dark powers; and where we could do little ourselves towards this end, it was our business to submit, and to be content in noting by mathemetical numbers and signs, as with things of far more importance in the terrestial system, what we could but ill-distinguish in any other manner. As soon as I had satisfied my own mind on this subject, I made known to the party this gratifying result of all our joint labours; and it was then, that amidst mutual congratulations, we fixed the British flag on the spot and took possession of the North Magnetic Pole and its adjoining territory, in the name of Great Britain and King William the Fourth. The site of this interesting spot was found to be in lat. 70° 5' 17" N.; long. 96° 46' 45" W.

The necessary observations were immediately commenced, and were continued through this and the greater part of the following day. The details have been since given by Captain James Ross, in a paper read before the Royal Society and printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1834. On arriving at the calculated position he says:

My attention was first of all directed to ascertain, if possible, the direction of the magnetic meridian. For this purpose, I suspended horizontally the meridian that was used only for the determination of the intensity of the magnetic force, first by three or four delicate fibres of floss silk. It remained, however, exactly in the position in which it was placed. A single fibre of the floss silk was next tried: and lastly, a single fibre of flax. All these failing to demonstrate the smallest amount of horizontal attraction, a second needle was treated in a similar manner, and in all these attempts I was equally unsuccessful. The top of the instrument being so constructed as to admit of a half circle of torsion, this was next tried; but the needle was moved from its position in nearly the same amount as the arc described by the point of suspension shewing that the smallest amount of torsion was sufficient to overcome the directive energy of the needle.

The needle was now removed to the dipping apparatus, and observations on the intensity of the vertical force of the needle were obtained, upon the supposition, that, in whetever direction a given number of vibrations in the same arc were made in the shortest time, that might be assumed as the magnetic meridian. The results of observations gave the mean dips (the variations being a few seconds only) 89° 59, or within one minute of the vertical position. What is still wanting, he observes, to determine the exact position of the magnetic pole, as well as its diurnal and annual motions, is a series of observations, continued on the spot for some months, by several observers. "It only remains to be considered," he adds, "whether those who have the power to promote such an undertaking may attach sufficient importance to the subject, to direct its being carried into execution."

The rest of their tale of sufferings is soon told. The mild winter of 1829, which had enabled the travellers to encroach so far upon these icy territories, was succeeded by seasons of unusual rigour. There being no hope of extricating the ship, and their provisions being calculated to last only a sufficient time to enable them to return to the remaining stores of the *Fury*, they set forth upon a dreary pedestrian journey, dragging the boats along the coast by which they had sailed. After most laborious exertions and many unavoidable retracings of their steps, which made the distance of 180 miles equal to 303, they got to their *home*, for such it then appeared to them; and here the state of the ice condemned them to pass another winter. In the ensuing summer, they where able to push their boats through the ice into Baffin's Bay; and at lenght they descried a whaler, the *Isabella* of Hull, once commanded by Captain Ross, in which they found a hospitable welcome.

OPPRESSIVE MACHINERY OF THE POLITICAL CHURCH.

Surely the session will not be allowed to slip away without some measures of effectual Reform, if not total abolition, of the Ecclesiastical Courts. The oppression which is committed through their instrumentality ought no longer to be borne. An instance of the mode in which public opinion may be outraged, and individuals grievously wronged, has occurred within these few days, and was alluded to last night in the House of commons. Mr. Childs, a most respectable inhabitant of Bungay in Suffolk, has been imprisoned by virtue of a process issuing out of the Episcopal Consistorial Court of Norwich, for non-payment of Churchrates. An act was passed in 1813 authorizing the recovery of Church-rates under 10*l.* in amount by distraint, on application to two Magistrates; and in this way the rates due from Mr. Childs, who conscientiously refused as a Dissenter to pay them voluntarily, might have been collected. But the Churchwardens of Bungay took advantage of the Ecclesiastical laws to throw him into gaol. "Take no bail" was indorsed on the writ; and though bail to any amount was offered, it was refused.

We do not mean to say that these proceedings were illegal: but they were worse—they were oppressive, and such as cannot be remedied by an appeal to the civil law of the land. And what can men think of an Establishment which has recourse to such means of maintaining itself? What regard or affection can the people of this country have for a Church which needlessly casts its debtors into prison among felons and profligates, as if in mockery of the express command of the Founder of Caristianity? One would think that there was a league among certain clerical and lay officers of the Establishment to bring it to destruction,—as if the proselytes to the Voluntary principle were not increasing with sufficient rapidity. One such proceeding as that against Mr. Childs will do more towards disgusting the people with a Political Church than all that the wit and industry of Dissenters could produce in half a century.

This case of Mr. Childs is very proper to be made the subject of Parliamentary interference. We hold it also to be the duty of the Press to call public attention to it. It is not long since our contemporary the *Times* would have powerfully advocated such a cause—the cause of justice; but we observe from a note to the correspondents of that journal, that Mr. Childs was referred to his lawyer, and no notice was taken of his case. The *Times* it would seem, dares not now whisper a syllable against ecclesiastical abuses, lest its new patrons, and the patrons of abuses in all forms, should take offence.—*Spectator, May* 18.

THE PATRONAGE OF LAYMEN IN THE CRURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. Andrew Johnston last night hazarded an experinent upon the forbearance of the House of Commons, which he will not, we suspect, be rash enough to be tempted to repeat.

He had given notice of a motion for an Address for the consent of the Crown to the introduction of a Bill for abolishing the patronage of Laymen in the Church of Scotland. When called on by the Speaker, the House consisted of about one hundred and twenty Members. The commencement of his address was signal for departure. The Members glided away at no slow rate. Still he proceeded with imperturbable gravity, composure, and self-complacency, until, on looking round, he found himself speaking in a House containing, perhaps, fifty Members. He paused for a moment, and then, with a view to prevent the consummation for which all were longing, he appealed to his now diminished audience and to the empty benches, on his claims to their attention, from the importance of the subject, but, alas! Mr. Andrew Johnston forgot *who was the speaker addressing the House*. He calculated without his host. The voices of none were raised in his behalf. Not one solitary cheer was heard to reassure him. He now obviously became shaken, and proceeded but languidly, until not more than thirty Members were in the House. A motion was then made for counting the House. Strangers were ordered to withdraw. The tittering of the seceding Members, in the lobby, proclaimed the result. The orator was extinguished. We have heard or we are sure we ought to have heard, the last of the soi-disant Representative of the city of St. Andrew's, in the Commons House of Parliament.

The House has done itself honour. A proof, a decided proof, of their good sense, good taste, and good feeling, has been given, the more especially because it was attended with inconvenience in delaying public business of some importance, which was on the orders of the day. But the House, although satisfied that they could not interfere between Mr. Johnston and hs constituents, have last night taught a salutary lesson to pledgebreaking Members. They refused to give any countenance or support or to extend any indulgence, to an individual convicted on the oaths of most respectable gentlemen, of unimpeached and unimpeachable veracity, of retaining his seat in direct and flagrant violation of a solemn pledge given to his constituents, which his own agents, and the eminent Barrister who mediated between him and his constituents, publicly and in writing declare him bound, as a gentleman and a man of honour, to redeem. Mr. Johnston was, on the 1st of June, told most intelligibly by Sir Robert Peel and Lord Howick, on the discussion of Major Anstruther's petition against him, that there were ways out of the House open to him to explain his case, if it admitted of explanation. Almost three weeks have elapsed, but he has not availed himself of the hints given him—*he has, on the contrary, maintained the most dogged silence, and thus pleaded guilty*—for the best of all reasons, because, unless he could convict the Chief Magistrate of St. Andrew's, the Professor of Humanity in the University, and other gentlemen of integrity hitherto spotless, of perjury, his case was absolutely and incontestably hopeless.

The Depuations of the Scotch Established, as well as of the Scotch Dissenting Clergy, who were present last night, expecting the conclusion of the debate on the Scotch Church grant question, had an opportunity of judging of the estamation in which Mr. Andrew Johnston is now held by the House.

What course he means to follow, after what passed last night, we cannot conjecture. The best friend he has, cannot even now give him sounder advice than he got from us a month or two ago. *He must resign.* Every day's delay will increase his embarrassment, and add to the miseries, discomforts, and discredit of his situation, Does he not possess one kind, sincere friend?

The gradual secession of the Members during Mr. Johnston's speech—their significant looks and shrugs while he spoke—the compact and concert which, without a word said, they seemed all to understand and to act on—the knot of Scotch Members sitting together on the Opposition benches, while all the other benches were almost empty, ready to pounce upon him had he been allowed to go on—the Orator's real or apparent absence of all perception of the fate which awaited him—his seeming ignorance of the silence which prevailed, while the Members were stealing away;—all these circumstances contributed to render the scene in the House curious and marked, and not soon to be forgotton.

The House has done its duty. On such occasions as that which occured yesterday, we are ready to admit that the House of Commons has always manifested a great deal of good, true British feeling.

Mr. Jhonston's absence will not be felt by the House, to which the merest accident at first sent him. He is a person of the most limited information and acquirem nts; but he at one time obtained some favour with the House, from the apparent honesty and unaff cted sincerity of his manner!! from a certain solemnity of demeanour, joined with a psalm-singing tone of speaking, as well as from his being most erroneously supposed by part of his English audience to speak his native language in purity, while, in point of fact, there is not a more vulgar idiom of the Scottish language more vulgarly pronounced, than that in which the late Representative of the constituency of St. Andrew's gives utterance to his thoughts.—*Courier, June* 19.

REPORT OF THE POPULATION INQUIRY IN IRELAND.

The first report of the Commissioners of Population Inquiry is curious for the faets which it developes, and interesting for the very impor- that nature of those political questions out of which it grew, as well as of those the settlement, or at least the discussion, of which by Parliament, the appearanee of that report must greatly help to accelerate. It presents to us the serious intelligence that the whole Portestant population of Ireland, Dissenters from the established church included, falls rather short of one-fifth of the entire body of the inhabitants, and that the members of the established church amount to between one-seventh and one-eighth of the computed number of Irish Papists.

Upon the face of it this appears to be a condition of things which calls for the most deliberate and skilful legislation both civil and ecclesiastical, for maintaining, with any likelihood of peace or stability. The government of Ireland, without the constant intervention of military force. To us there can be nothing more idle than an attempt to impugn, or break down by criticism, the general accuracy of the report alluded to, so far as its calculation of the numerical strength of the several sects of the Irish people is concerned. An exact account of numbers cannot be fairly looked for—all we can require is an approximation to the truth—and that seems to us to have been secured by the means which the Commissioners have resorted to, with sufficient accuracy for all purposes of general reasoning, or on practical and useful policy. The difference even of half a milion of people on one side or the other, would make none in the argument of what ought to be done or left undone; and whatever may have been the motive which dictated this commission, or the description of measures which it was designed to introduce, (nor do we mean to justify one or the other,) it is clear from the language of the report, that the sources where the Commissioners derived their information with regard to the members of the established church of Ireland, were so full and soauthentic, as to leave little, if any, hope that further investigation would do much towards altering the ratio between their reported amount and that of the Roman Catholic population. In our judgment, we beg leave to say, that the mode of arguing which has of late become fashionable on this subject ought to be immediately abandoned. The very principles from which political experimentalists deduce the justification of their proceedings against the church are those which recommend to us a directly opposite course of action. The sum of their logic amounts to this—"Protestantism is weak in Ireland, we will therefore crush it altogether."

Now every day's experience, no less than every record of time past, ought to convince the statesmen of this country, that sympathy with England, and attachment to her, that is to say the only bonds of peaceful and international union by which Ireland is connected with Great Britain, are to be found amongst her Protestant inhabitants, and in them alone. There is no use in taking or writing abstractedly on such a question. We know as well, perhaps, as most of our neighbours that, generally speaking, the church which enjoys the confidence, and directs the faith, of the majority of any nation provided such majority be not a mere excess of ignorant and brutal numbers not embracing, but excluding the intelligence and morals of society, is that which ought to be the established church. In Scotland, to-morrow, could we by a word overthrow the Presbyterian establishment and substitute episcopacy, no earthly power should induce us to attempt the change. Any--every--form of Christian worship, every ecclesiastical authority, which leaves mankind the exercise of their reason and abstains from intruding on the temporal interests and affairs of life, may be safely recognized by the State, when a large portion of the people are in favour of it. But Popery is a manifest and fatal exception to this rule. The articles of the Popish faith, where they relate to things spiritual *merely*, we have nothing to say to. The sacraments of Popery do us no harm. Its countless miracles are no stumbling blocks to us. Its mutilation of the decalogue is no affair of ours. But the chruch government of Popery involving the spiritual authority exercised by the Popish priesthood over their penitents and their congregations, is an affair which operates directly or indirectly upon every portion of the community, Protestant and Popish. It plants in the very heart of society a despotism encroaching inexorably and indefatigably upon every other power which exists on earth; and where it is acknowledged by any state to be the established religion, all its efforts are exerted, and have hitherto been exerted with unvarying success, for the subjugation of the State to its own policy and councils. There is no country of modern Europe where the Popish priesthood has been for any long period invested with the authority and the privileges of an established church, wherein its constant aim has not been the acquisition of political power. Auricular confession alone is an instrument by which it is skilfully and unscrupulously guided, a Popish laity cannot fail to enslaved it. In these countries, but in Ireland only as yet with any dangerous consequences, the whole force and machinery of priestly influence over the minds of its subject is aimed at the destruction of Protestantism under its nickname of "heresy;" and, as a means to that paramount and mighty end, it is specifically directed to the subversion of the British—that is, of the Protestant—power and dominion over Ireland. When we see Irish Papists assuming the mask of liberal politics, and leaguing with a political party amongst ourselves, for the attainment of certain objects, which, however *innocently and honourably* desired by their Protestant associates, must promote and push forward infallibly other objects to which those Protestants are blind, and which they would be shocked at being charged with facilitating, we need be at no loss to understand the true spirit and motive of such pseudo-liberal Papists; we can see at once how to separate their genuine schemes from their hypocritical professions. We can detect in their support of an English corporate reform, for giving the control of their own municipal interests into the hands of English Protestants, the precedent which is thus to be laid for that so-called municipal "reform" *in Ireland* which is to surrender the whole corporation system of that country into the hands of *Irish Papists*, the next step immediately and inevitably preceding the abolition of the British sovereignty over that alien race. This moment we conscientiously believe is the last at which a stand can be made for the Crown of the House of Brunswick, and for the reformed Church established by that union, which O'Connell and his priests have sworn, and are by their position, as well as their passions, compelled, *per fas vel nefas*, to dissolve. Our nerves are not weak, nor is our mental constitution credulous, but signs and prognostics place last Saturday, and the disclosures then and there made public of the "standing order" and principles of the Church of Rome in Ireland, now ripened into a fierce, well-organized, and daring system of aggression, are well worthy of the deep consideration of our Protestant brethren and English statesmen.

We shall have something to say upon this matter perhaps to-morrow, addres ing ourselves, not to the fanaticism or the perjudices, but to the common sense, of our readers.—*The Times, June* 24.

THE SPANISH CARLIST GENERAL ZUMALACARREGUI.

Zumalacarregui looks about 47 years of age, his features are strongly marked, long aquiline nose, high cheeks, light beard, and bushy mustachios hanging below his mouth. His eyes light brown, are sparkling and penetrating, his face much burnt by the sun. In height he is rather above the middle stature, stout, with a rising on the right shoulder. His gait is rather awk-

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ward and quick, turning constantly to the right and the left, regarding every object, nothing escaping his attention. He was dressed in a dyed sheep skin short jacket, black waistcoat, and red trousers, similar to those worn by the French soldier. Around his breast was slung a telescope in a leathern cover, presented to him, I am most credibly informed, by Colonel Gurwood, and which had been used by the Duke of Wellington during the whole of the Peninsular war. Occasionally be wears leather gaiters from above the knees, and buttoned at the side. His sword is long, and made for use not ornament. He entered freely into conversation with me, showed me the weak points of the fortress, and the certainty that in a few days the place would fall into his hands. I was somewhat astonished at the affability of the General, having been informed that in the hour of battle, or the storming of a city, he was morose, and reluctantly spoke to any one. Here again I learned the extreme delicacy and attention of the Minister of War. He had sent an Aide-de Camp to the General, acquainting him with our intended visit, and requesting him to receive us kindly. At every instant the General received information from peasants, and sometimes from well-dressed females, and the favoured telescope was in constant requisition. The shells were now falling thick around us, and I preserved, as a relic of my courage and bravery, a ball which struck a tree within a foot of my unfortunate body. I am no warrior, and if at that moment I felt as if I should have been quite as satisfied to be quietly seated near a wood fire in the lowliest cabin, no one can blame me. Not even the presence of the brave Zumalacarregui, who seems to disdain the leaden compliments of the Queenites as much as he does their braggadocio, could reconcile me to remain an instant longer the target of the enemy; so making a slight excuse I quitted the General, and sheltered myself in the immediate neighbourhood, that is, behind the walls of the shepherd's hut. Even to remain here required much courage, the balls penetrating at each aperture, and the edifice was neither wind, water, or ball tight. Fortunately in my retreat—I trust not disgraceful or *à la Espartero*—I was enabled to collect much information relative to the habits of the General. His staff, I was told, was composed of peasants in whom he placed implicit confidence, and in the hour of battle he was usually surrounded by a dozen, at least, of those intelligent countrymen. They acted as Aides-de-Camp, and carried his orders; they brought him the manœuvres of his opponents, they pointed out to him the bye paths; his staff only being useful as administrators and good soldiers devoted to their Chief. He is always the last in bed and the first in the field, and during the night every peasant is admitted into his chamber. The spy delivers his mission—the General nods, and thus ends the conference. No one is aware of his intended movements; and when the drums beats to arms, it is no uncommon occurence to hear his Chief of the Staff and second in command ask—"Which way are we going?" It has frequently happened that, after marching for six hours without halting, and at the moment when the men expected to bivouac for the night, orders are given for taking position, and attacking the enemy, who were only on the other side of the hill. In the field, Zumalacarregui is in the thickest of the fight—and it is a reproach which has been made to him, that he risks endangering the cause of his Sovereign by too much exposing his own person. He is a strict disciplinarian—a good administrator—a brave soldier—a consummate Guerilla Chief, and an excellent military Commander. Everything passes under his immediate inspection; he retires not to his quarters till his men are billeted—he examines the wholesomeness of ther food—be takes care that they are regularly paid. He pardons a soldier for not washing his face or coming to parade with a ragged coat, and sometimes without any at all; but he punishes severely him who dares to present himself with his arms foul, not in most perfect order, fit for immediate use. He inflicts severe chestisement on all such as rob or ill-treat the inhabitants of the villages or towns, and stops the pay of those who contract debts and forget the day of payment, He allows not any to carry with him more than two shirts—this order applies as well to field officers as private soldiers. A Colonel lately demanded permission to have four shirts as his baggage, his portmanteau being able to hold as many. "Change your portmanteau," was the instant reply of the General, "it is too large." He permits not any officer below the rank of Captain to possess a horse, and frequently dismounts himself, in order to encourage his men. He is idolised by the soldiers and officers—who not only fear him, but love him, and, commanded by him, they feel certain of victory.—*Private Correspondence of the Morning Herald.—Ibid.*

WHIMSICAL ELOPEMENT OF THE LORD ERSKINE.

Lord Erskine had been long attached to Miss Buck, and at the time of the elopement the lady had four children. Many disguises were planned by which the enamoured lawyer might approach and carry of the prize unmolested, and at length matters were so successfully arranged, that Lord Erskine and his bride were on their way to Gretna. Lord Erskine was dressed as an old woman, in a dark silk gown and plain ruff, a grey cloak, and a deep veil; he never gave any orders respecting horses, &c., but appeared to be merely attending on Miss Buck, and held the youngest child on his knee during the greater part of the journey, which was made without accident or adventure. When they arrived at the inn at Carlisle it was thought proper to change the costume worn for one more befitting the character he was to support in the approaching ceremony. The old lady accordingly withdrew into one room, and the young lady into another, while the four children (who, poor innocents, were of great service by preventing suspicion, that the travellers were other than a tired family) ate their supper in an adjoining apartment. Miss Buck ordered a cup of coffee to be broughtto her while dressing, and the chambermaid, in obedience to this injunction, proceeded to thedoor of her room and knocked. The knock was unanswered; the maid paused a moment, and knocked again, louder than before, but with no better success; and while she stood hesitating whether to disturb the weary traveller, who, she supposed, had fallen asleep, she heard the parties laughing very heartily, and hastily opening the door perceived, to her infinite astonishment, the old lady dressed in boots, nankeens, and a brown coat, assisting Miss Buck to clasp her ear-rings. A scream of astonishment brought the landlady and waiters; and the plot, so well contrived and imagined, burst upon the minds of the beholders. Lord Erskine often asserted that he was a child of Providence, and he was convinced success would attend all his undertakings, which prevented him from even feeling the nervous anxiety experienced by some persons in a moment of risk and danger, and enabled him to enjoy as a frolic what to another would have been a deep and serious undertaking.—*Court Journal.*

LIVERPOOL THEATRE.

Mr. Charles Kean's engagement closed on Friday night with *Richard III.*, and on the preceding Monday he played *King John* for his benefit, when he was honoured with a highly respectable audience. This play has not been very recently performed on the Liverpool stage. It is by no means so well adapted for representation as most of the other productions of our great bard. The dramatic unities of time, place, and action, are sadly violated, one scene being laid in France, and the following one in England. Still there are passages in *King John* not excelled for power and grandeur by anything in the writings of Shakspeare. We confess that we trembled for the success of Mr. Kean in this part, having previously seen it in the hands of Macready and Vandenhoff, and there being in it little of that spirit-stirring action and energy adapted to Mr. Kean's genius and style of acting. He came through the trying ordeal, however, most triumphantly, and so powerful was the effect of his performance on the house, that when the curtain fell, the cries for Mr. Kean became deafening; he was obliged at length to come forward and receive the congratulations of the audience. All the characters on that evening were most creditably sustained, while the hero shone with especial lustre. Some of the scenes were fully equal to any portions of his *Hamlet*, which we consider the *ne plus ultra* of the art.

To particularise the gems which sparkled throughout the tragedy, is almost superfluous, yet, we cannot avoid mentioning two or three, which struck us as being pre-eminently brilliant. The address to the citizens of Angiers, urging them to open their gates and admit the English force, was a beautiful specimen of elocution, and warmly applauded. In the scene between *Cardinal Pandulph* and the *French King* his manner of taunting the *Pope's Legate*, and his refusal to acknowledge the authority of the Pope, were equally fine. When the *Cardinal* at length succeeds in drawing the French Monarch from the league, Mr. Kean's denunciation,

"France, thou shalt rue this hour within the hour!"

told admirably. In the great scene with *Hubert*, where he urges the latter to undertake the murder of the young Prince, Mr. Kean put forth all his powers. The dark hints with which he prefaced the disclosure of his murderous project—the manner in which be strove to win *Hubert* to his purpose, by professions of attachment and reward—the basilisk style in which he eyed the young Prince, and his exclamation,

"He is a very serpent in my way,
And wheresoe'er this foot of mine doth tread,
He lies upon me,"

were redolent of genius, and the effect is indescribable. His manner of uttering the word "serpent" told that the fate of his victim was sealed. When at length *Hubert*, after considerable coyness, professes to understand him, Mr. Kean said—"Enough! I could be merry now—*Hubert*, I love thee," in a way which developed the load of anguish and suspense which that declaration removed from his mind. But the great triumph of Mr. Kean was in the last scene. Anything more perfectly harrowing was never witnessed. The manner in which he uttered, under the operation of the poison,

"There is so hot a summer in my bosom,
That all my bowels crumble up to dust:
I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I shrink up,"

will leave an impression upon all who heard it not to be effaced. So acute was the sense of suffering under which he appeared to labour, that the audience felt a real relief when death terminated his agonies,—no slight compliment to the powers of Mr. Kean over the feelings of the human heart. We take leave of Mr. Kean with sincere regret, and for the satisfaction which he has afforded us in some of the most transcendent of Shakspeare's characters we are duly grateful. He is unquestionably *the* Shakspearian actor of the day. How strange, that while the London critics are loudly complaining of the decline of the drama, and the paucity of talent to support its drooping head, one of its brightest ornaments is permitted to roam over its provinces, instead of holding his rank on the metropolitan boards. A short time must, however, see him maintain that post in our national theatres, to which his accomplishments, his genius, his devoted attachment and unremitting industry in his profession, so fully qualify him to hold.—*The Albion, June* 18.

TOTTENHAM POLICE.

The Rev. *James Sevencroft Blomfield*, late of Aldborough, in the county of Suffolk, and of Christ's College, Cambridge, was on Tuesday brought before Dr. Robinson, a county magistrate, at the workhouse, Tottenham, charged with stealing from the house of Mr. Charles Douglass, of No. 12, Claremont square, Pentonville, a pair of gold spectacles, his property. The prisoner was further charged with obtaining money under false and fraudulent pretences, from various individuals, by representing that he was about to publish a work on the subject of the Cape of Good Hope. The prisoner, who is a good looking man, of gentlemanly exterior and imposing address, is a first cousin of a light dignitary of the church. The charge of felony was first gone into, and the following evidence was adduced in support of it:—

Mr. Charles Douglass deposed, that he was in his garden, when his servant informed him that a gentleman named Bloomfield wished to speak to him. The prisoner waa sitting in the parlour. He told witness that he was about to publish a book on the Cape of Good Hope, and solicited him to become a subscriber to it, saying that it would be a very interesting work. Witness declined to subscribe to it, and the prisoner took his leave. On the same afternoon, and shortly before the prisoner called, witness had been using a pair of gold spectacles, and placed them on the table in the parlour; he had no occasion for them until the next day, and then when he wanted them, they were nowhere to be found. He had pawned the spectacles for 10s. as the constable who arrested him swore he had admitted.

The prisoner positively denied that he had stolen the spectacles, and repeated the statement he had previously made, as to finding them with his pocket handkerchief in his hat.

The charge for obtaining money under false pretences was then gone into, and fully proved. One reverend gentleman deposed, that he was induced to put down his name as a subscriber to the prisoner's work, and gave him 5s. Asked if he were not related to the Bishop of London, and likewise to Bloomfield the poet. The prisoner replied in the affirmative; and witness inquired how it was that the Bishop of London had not subscribed to his work? to which the prisoner replied that Bishops were not easily got at. The prisoner then took his leave. Witness subsequently met the prisoner at Tottenham, driving a four-wheeled chaise, and caused him to be taken into custody.—It was subsequently proved, that the prisoner had been engaged in procuring subscriptions since the year 1831, and he had been heard to say, that he had been very successful both at Leeds and Manchester. Prisoner's subscription books were then produced, and the subscriptions in the several books amounted to 1,125l. This charge of fraud, however, was abandoned, in consequence of the failure of sufficient legal proof of intention. With respect to the other charge, however—that of stealing the spectacles—the magistrate said, that the evidence was so strong, that he should feel it his duty to commit him for trial upon it; a course which he regretted very much, considering the position which he held in society, and the respectability of his connexions. The prisoner was then removed in custody, but, at his earnest request, he was allowed by the magistrate to visit his wife in company with the constable. she being in a weak state of health, and in great pecuniary distress--which, however, the Bishop of London, had kindly directed to be relieved at his own expense,

MISCELLANEA.

THE LION'S STRENGTH.—Well authenticated accounts prove that a lion will carry off an ox or a horse with nearly as great ease as a fox would do a goose. A young lion has been known to carry a good-sized horse a mile from the spot where he killed it; and an instance occurred in the Sneuwberg where a lion carried off a two-year old heifer: and when his track or spoor was followed by the hunters for five hours on horseback, throughout the whole distance the carcase only once or twice was discovered to have touched the ground. Sparrman says he saw a lion at the Cape, take a heifer in his mouth, and though the legs trailed on the ground, he carried it off as a cat would a rat, and leaped a broad dyke without the least difficulty.—*Martin's History of the British Colonies.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE OF MURAT.—When this eminent cavalry officer commanded the horse of Napoleon, such was his strict attention to theatrical effect in his appearance, that after the battle of Wagram, when the French had been fighting three days and two nights, and when the wounded were brought into the temporary hospital to have their limbs amputated, &c., there sat, in the midst of this scene of surgical operation, sufferings, and groans, Murat on a stool, curling the long hair, which he always wore, and which had got out of curl in the protracted engagement.

LOVES OF THE FISHES.—The following anecdote is from the *Sporting Magazine* for June: it is narrated as from the stock of the Rev. E. Waring, of Isleworth:—"Having caught, fired, and brought to the top of the water a fine salmon, and being on the point of taking it into the punt, another large fish was observed to be following close after it, and apparently attached to it, but so intent upon the pursuit of the hooked one was he, that they procured a landing-hook, and without any resistance he, apparently unconsciously allowed the hook to be inserted under his gill, and was thus securely taken. Upon examination it was found that the first was a female and the second a male fish; and doubtles, as this happened during the spawning season, was about to deposit her eggs, and the male fish was following instinctively to ensure the propagation of their species."

THE RECENT ELOPEMENT.—The *Court Journal* gives some particulars of this talked of event; we give the principal:—"Miss M. Grant is, it appears, sole heiress to her father's large property, her elder sister being dead. Sir C. Grant's wife was the rich and accomplished Miss Richards, who had 60,000*l*. Friday week, about 5 o'clock, the young couple (Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan) borrowed the carriage of a friend, and, hastily collecting some necessaries for their wardrobe, set of full speed for the North. They performed the journey in the short space of 22 hours, and were married on Sunday morning. Colonel Grant followed them, as he thought, by the Dover road, imagining they had gone to France, and thus missed them. Sir Colquhoun, it appears, was so well aware of his daughter's attachment, that when leaving town at the instance of the Duke of Cumberland, who was the means of his obtaining the hand of Miss Richards, to stand for Poole, he left her under the close guardianship of his relative, Colonel Grant, and another distinguished officer, with whom he was on terms of intimacy. Mrs. Sheridan's property is stated to be 7,000*l* or 8,000*l*. a year, independant of her father, besides the sum of 40,000*l*, to be paid the day she is of age, which will be in a few months." Another account says that "The lady took an airing with an old poetess, and that when they were in the park a fancy seized them for a promenade, and so they got out and walked, and bade the coachman stay. Stay he did; but at 10 o'clock, the ghost just rising from the Serpentine, Jehu ventured, for the first time in his life, to disobey orders and returned home without his mistress."—"It seems the lady's maid was in the interest of the sire, and so she was dispatched to Dartford with the wardrobe on a wild-goose errand: just as was anticipated, she betrayed every thing to the Colonel, and the Colonel rushed to Dartford to arrest the happy pair; but the Colonel forgot that he was dealing with the posterity of the author of *A Trip to Scarborough* and *The Rivals*. It is false that the travelling-carriage was lent by a Minister of State. It was furnished by a friend in the secret, Mr. B—k; a brother-in-law gave his purse, one sister a wardrobe, the other a maid, and the third her good wishes."—*Times.*

It is stated in a letter from Constantinople, that positive information had been received there from Odessa, that a Russian force, consisting upwards of forty thousand men, had been marched down to the principal ports of the Black Sea, and that transports had been sent to the coast of Circassia, to convey the disposable troops remaining in that country into Bessarabia. The Russian fleet at Sebastopal is also stated to have been under sailing orders. This is thought to be significant.

The coronation of King Otho has been postponed. At Athens they are at a loss to account for the reason; but it was whispered that King Otho would probably marry an Austrian princess. An Austrian ambassador had not long since arrived.

The plan for the better regulation of the ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland was stated last night by Lord Morpeth. We cannot at this late moment venture to enter into any remark upon it,—*Exa.*

We have every reason to believe that the embassy to Russia is offered to Lord Durham. The friends of the good cause will rejoice in the employment of his Lordship's talents in any quarter; and wherever he goes he will maintain the principles conducive to the best interests of mankind; but certainly it would be far more satisfactory to the public to see Lord Durham's spirit and influence invigorating the Ministry in an appointment at home, suitable to one who stands so high in the esteem and affections of the country.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—A commission of lunacy was held on Monday at the Gray's Inn coffee-house, before Commissioners Phillimore, Whitmarsh, and Winslow, to inquire into the state of mind of a gentleman named Peter Thomas Westcott, Esq. The unfortunate gentleman who was the subject of inquiry is well known in London. He went up with Mr Green in his balloon about two or three years ago, which, it is supposed, had such an effect upon his nerves that it caused insanity. The jury, after a lengthened investigation, returned a verdict that the unfortunate gentleman had been in an unsound state of mind since the 24th of October, 1834.

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